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Asymmetric Higgs Sector and Neutrino Mass in an $SU(2)_R$ Model

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Abstract

The asymmetric Higgs sector of one $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ bidoublet $(\phi_1^0, \phi_1^-; \phi_2^+, \phi_2^0)$ and one $SU(2)_R$ doublet [but no $SU(2)_L$ doublet] is considered in a nonsupersymmetric left-right extension of the standard model (SM) of particle interactions. The inverse seesaw mechanism for neutrino mass is naturally implemented with the addition of fermion singlets, allowing thereby the possibility of breaking $SU(2)_R$ at the TeV scale. Flavor-changing neutral Higgs couplings to quarks are studied in two scenarios, where the $SU(2)_R$ charged-current mixing matrix is given either by $V_R = V_{CKM}$ (scenario I) or $V_R = 1$ (scenario II). We consider the bounds on these scalar particle masses from $K - \bar{K}$ and $B - \bar{B}$ mixing, as well as $b \to s\gamma$. We find that, whereas in scenario I, they are of order 10 TeV, as in other left-right models, they may be well below 1 TeV in scenario II, thus allowing them to be within reach of detection at the forthcoming Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

1 Introduction

In the nonsupersymmetric $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ extension of the standard $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ model (SM) of particle interactions, the Higgs sector must be enlarged from the one $SU(2)_L$ scalar doublet of the SM. There are several ways to do this, as discussed comprehensively in Ref. [1]. In the canonical approach, a Higgs triplet is used to break $SU(2)_R$ at a large scale, and ν_R gets a large Majorana mass. A Higgs bidoublet is then added to break $SU(2)_L$, and all fermions obtain Dirac masses, with ν_L getting a small seesaw mass. In this scenario, the $SU(2)_R$ breaking scale is presumably beyond the reach of present accelerators, such as the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). Even if we try to lower this scale, the canonical model has severe difficulties with flavor-changing neutral currents, in contradiction with what is experimentally observed.

The purpose of this paper is to elaborate on a simple alternative [1], where the $SU(2)_R$ breaking scale may be lowered to 1 TeV, using the inverse seesaw mechanism for neutrino mass [2, 3, 4, 5]. We choose a Higgs sector which contains only one $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ bidoublet and one $SU(2)_R$ doublet [but no $SU(2)_L$ doublet]. Of course, flavor-changing neutral Higgs couplings are still unavoidable. However, as we show in this paper, a scenario exists where they are sufficiently suppressed. Since the $SU(2)_R$ charged-current mixing matrix is unknown, we consider two scenarios, where it is given either by $V_R = V_{CKM}$ (scenario I) or $V_R = 1$ (scenario II). We consider the bounds on the corresponding scalar particle masses from $K - \bar{K}$ and $B - \bar{B}$ mixing, as well as $b \to s\gamma$. We find that, whereas in scenario I, they are of order 10 TeV, as in other left-right models, they may be well below 1 TeV in scenario II, thus allowing them to be within reach of detection at the forthcoming Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

2 Asymmetric Left-Right Model

2.1 Particle content and neutrino mass

The fermion content of the minimal $SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ gauge model is well-known, i.e.

$$\psi_L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{pmatrix}_L \sim (1,2,1,-1/2), \quad \psi_R = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{pmatrix}_R \sim (1,1,2,-1/2), \tag{1}$$

$$Q_L = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L \sim (3,2,1,1/6), \quad Q_R = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_R \sim (3,1,2,1/6), \tag{2}$$

where the $U(1)$ charge is normalized to $(B-L)/2$ so that the electric charge is given by $Q = I_{3L} + I_{3R} + (B-L)/2$. Here a neutral fermion singlet

$$S_L \sim (1,1,1,0) \tag{3}$$

is also added per family, which will have important implications for the neutrino masses, as shown below.

To obtain masses for the quarks and leptons, a Higgs bidoublet

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^0 & \phi_2^+ \\ \phi_1^- & \phi_2^0 \end{pmatrix} \sim (1,2,2,0) \tag{4}$$

is needed. In a nonsupersymmetric model, which is being considered here, the dual of Φ, i.e.

$$\tilde{\Phi} = \sigma_2 \Phi^* \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\phi}_2^0 & -\phi_1^+ \\ -\phi_2^- & \bar{\phi}_1^0 \end{pmatrix} \sim (1,2,2,0) \tag{5}$$

must also be used. To break $SU(2)_R \times U(1)_{B-L}$ to $U(1)_Y$, an $SU(2)_R$ Higgs doublet

$$\Phi_R = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_R^+ \\ \phi_R^0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{6}$$

is added, which also links $\bar{\nu}_R$ with S_L to form a Dirac mass m_R. Since S_L is a gauge singlet, it is also allowed to have a Majorana mass m_S; hence the 3×3 neutrino mass matrix spanning

$(\bar{\nu}_L, \nu_R, \bar{S}_L)$ is of the form

$$\mathcal{M}_{\nu,S} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_D & 0 \\ m_D & 0 & m_R \\ 0 & m_R & m_S \end{pmatrix}, \tag{7}$$

where m_D is the usual Dirac mass linking $\bar{\nu}_L$ to ν_R through $\langle \phi_1^0 \rangle$ and $\langle \bar{\phi}_2^0 \rangle$. A quick look at the above shows clearly that if $m_S = 0$, then lepton number is conserved with a linear combination of ν_L and S_L forming a Dirac fermion with ν_R, and the orthogonal combination is exactly massless. This means that it is natural for m_S to be small, thereby triggering the inverse seesaw mechanism, resulting in

$$m_\nu \simeq \frac{m_D^2 m_S}{m_R^2}. \tag{8}$$

Note that there is no entry in Eq. (7) linking ν_L and S_L because the $SU(2)_L$ Higgs doublet is absent. This is important for the validity of Eq. (8). Instead of the canonical seesaw formula $m_\nu \simeq -m_D^2/m_R$, which is small if m_R is large, Eq. (8) lets m_ν be small if m_S is small, even if m_R is not too large. Thus the inverse seesaw mechanism is suitable for bringing down the scale of $SU(2)_R$ breaking to 1 TeV, with verifiable phenomenology at the LHC. Note also that the mixing of ν_L with S_L is of order m_D/m_R which may now be nonnegligible and results in deviations from unitarity [6] of the neutrino mixing matrix.

2.2 Higgs sector

The most general Higgs potential consisting of Φ_R, Φ, and $\tilde{\Phi}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} V &= m_R^2 \Phi_R^\dagger \Phi_R + m^2 Tr(\Phi^\dagger \Phi) + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 Tr(\Phi^\dagger \tilde{\Phi} + \tilde{\Phi}^\dagger \Phi) \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}\lambda_R (\Phi_R^\dagger \Phi_R)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 [Tr(\Phi^\dagger \Phi)]^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 Tr(\Phi^\dagger \Phi \Phi^\dagger \Phi) \\ &+ \frac{1}{8}\lambda_3 \{[Tr(\Phi^\dagger \tilde{\Phi})]^2 + [Tr(\tilde{\Phi}^\dagger \Phi)]^2\} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_4 [Tr(\Phi^\dagger \Phi)][Tr(\Phi^\dagger \tilde{\Phi} + \tilde{\Phi}^\dagger \Phi)] \\ &+ f_1 \Phi_R^\dagger (\tilde{\Phi}^\dagger \tilde{\Phi}) \Phi_R + f_2 \Phi_R^\dagger (\Phi^\dagger \Phi) \Phi_R + f_3 \Phi_R^\dagger (\Phi^\dagger \tilde{\Phi} + \tilde{\Phi}^\dagger \Phi) \Phi_R, \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

where all parameters have been chosen real for simplicity. Let $\langle \phi_R^0 \rangle = v_R$ and $\langle \phi_{1,2}^0 \rangle = v_{1,2}$, then the minimum of V is given by

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= m_R^2 v_R^2 + m^2(v_1^2+v_2^2) + 2\mu^2 v_1 v_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_R v_R^4 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 (v_1^2+v_2^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 (v_1^4+v_2^4) \\ &+ \lambda_3 v_1^2 v_2^2 + 2\lambda_4 (v_1^2+v_2^2) v_1 v_2 + f_1 v_1^2 v_R^2 + f_2 v_2^2 v_R^2 + 2 f_3 v_1 v_2 v_R^2, \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

where v_R and $v_{1,2}$ satisfy

$$v_R(m_R^2 + \lambda_R v_R^2 + f_1 v_1^2 + f_2 v_2^2 + 2 f_3 v_1 v_2) = 0, \tag{11}$$

$$v_1[m^2 + f_1 v_R^2 + (\lambda_1+\lambda_2) v_1^2 + (\lambda_1+\lambda_3) v_2^2 + 3\lambda_4 v_1 v_2] + v_2(\mu^2 + f_3 v_R^2 + \lambda_4 v_2^2) = 0, \tag{12}$$

$$v_2[m^2 + f_2 v_R^2 + (\lambda_1+\lambda_2) v_2^2 + (\lambda_1+\lambda_3) v_1^2 + 3\lambda_4 v_1 v_2] + v_1(\mu^2 + f_3 v_R^2 + \lambda_4 v_1^2) = 0. \tag{13}$$

A solution exists where $v_2 \ll v_1$, i.e.

$$v_2 \simeq \frac{-(\mu^2 + f_3 v_R^2 + \lambda_4 v_1^2) v_1}{m^2 + f_2 v_R^2 + (\lambda_1+\lambda_3) v_1^2}, \tag{14}$$

with

$$v_1^2 = \frac{m_R^2 f_1 - m^2 \lambda_R}{\lambda_R(\lambda_1+\lambda_2) - f_1^2}, \quad v_R^2 = \frac{-m_R^2 - f_1 v_1^2}{\lambda_R}. \tag{15}$$

Fine tuning is of course unavoidable. In the limit $v_2 = 0$, the physical Higgs bosons are $\phi_2^\pm$ and $Im\phi_2^0$ with masses squared

$$m^2(\phi_2^\pm) = (f_2 - f_1) v_R^2, \quad m^2(Im\phi_2^0) = (f_2 - f_1) v_R^2 - (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) v_1^2, \tag{16}$$

and three linear combinations of $Re\phi_1^0$, $Re\phi_R^0$, $Re\phi_2^0$, with mass-squared matrix

$$\mathcal{M}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\lambda_1+\lambda_2) v_1^2 & 2 f_1 v_1 v_R & 2\lambda_4 v_1^2 \\ 2 f_1 v_1 v_R & 2\lambda_R v_R^2 & 2 f_3 v_1 v_R \\ 2\lambda_4 v_1^2 & 2 f_3 v_1 v_R & (f_2 - f_1) v_R^2 - (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3) v_1^2 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{17}$$

2.3 Gauge bosons

The structure of the scalar sector leads in general to both $W_L - W_R$ and $Z - Z'$ mixing. The former vanishes in the limit $v_2 \to 0$ and so will be suppressed for the above choice of vacuum expecation values. In contrast, the $Z - Z'$ mixing term is proportional to v_1^2, which is unacceptably large. To cancel this contribution, a simple possibility is to add a Higgs bidoublet $X \sim (1, 2, 2, -1)$ with vacuum expectation value v_3. In that case, the choice $v_3^2/v_1^2 = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta_W$ (for $g_L = g_R$) will lead to zero mixing at tree level; details are given in the Appendix. Note that X will not affect the ρ parameter (at tree level) in precision electroweak measurements, nor will it contribute to quark or lepton masses. In particular, it does not link ν_L with S_L in Eq. (7), otherwise the inverse seesaw mechanism would be invalidated. The present experimental limits on W_R and Z' are respectively 715 and 860 GeV.

3 Flavor-Changing Processes from Neutral Higgs Couplings

3.1 General structure

Since both Φ and $\tilde{\Phi}$ couple to the quarks and leptons, flavor-changing interactions through the exchange of neutral Higgs scalars are unavoidable. The question is whether they can be suppressed [7]. Consider the Yukawa terms

$$(h^u_{ij}\phi^0_1 + h^d_{ij}\bar{\phi}^0_2)\bar{u}_{iL}u_{jR} + (h^u_{ij}\phi^0_2 + h^d_{ij}\bar{\phi}^0_1)\bar{d}_{iL}d_{jR}. \tag{18}$$

In the limit $v_2 = 0$, both *up* and *down* quark masses come from only v_1. Hence

$$h^u_{ij}v_1 = U_L \begin{pmatrix} m_u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_t \end{pmatrix} U_R^\dagger, \quad h^d_{ij}v_1 = D_L \begin{pmatrix} m_d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_b \end{pmatrix} D_R^\dagger, \tag{19}$$

where $U_{L,R}$ and $D_{L,R}$ are unitary matrices, with

$$U_L^\dagger D_L = V_{CKM}, \quad U_R^\dagger D_R = V_R, \tag{20}$$

being the quark mixing matrix for the known left-handed charged currents and that for their unknown right-handed counterparts. This means that in the basis of quark mass eigenstates, the structure of flavor-changing neutral currents through scalar exchange is determined, i.e.

$$\frac{Re\phi_1^0}{v_1}\begin{pmatrix} m_u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_t \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\bar{\phi}_2^0}{v_1} V_{CKM}\begin{pmatrix} m_d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_b \end{pmatrix} V_R^\dagger \tag{21}$$

for the *up* quarks, and

$$\frac{Re\phi_1^0}{v_1}\begin{pmatrix} m_d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_b \end{pmatrix} + \frac{\phi_2^0}{v_1} V_{CKM}^\dagger\begin{pmatrix} m_u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_t \end{pmatrix} V_R \tag{22}$$

for the *down* quarks. Hence $Re\phi_1^0$ behaves as the SM Higgs boson, and at tree level, all flavor-changing effects come from ϕ_2^0, whereas in one loop, there are also contributions from (ϕ_2^+, ϕ_2^0). Note that for $v_1^2 \ll v_R^2$, this electroweak doublet has the common mass of $\sqrt{f_2 - f_1}v_R$.

In the lepton sector, the analog of V_{CKM} is unknown because the neutrino mass matrix depends on m_D, m_R, and m_S. In fact, we could choose m_D to be diagonal in the (e, μ, τ) basis and still have the freedom to obtain the observed neutrino mixing matrix from m_R and m_S. In that case, ϕ_2^0 would have no flavor-changing leptonic interactions.

3.2 $K - \bar{K}$ and $B - \bar{B}$ mixing

We now apply Eq. (22) to $K - \bar{K}$ and $B - \bar{B}$ mixing. In the two scenarios I and II considered for the V_R matrix mentioned in the Introduction, the ϕ_2^0 couplings are of the form:

$$\text{(I)} \quad V_R = V_{CKM} \; : \quad \frac{\phi_2^0}{v_1}\bar{d}_{iL} d_{jR} \sum_k m_{u_k} V_{u_k d_i}^* V_{u_k, d_j} + H.c. \tag{23}$$

$$\text{(II)} \quad V_R = 1 \; : \quad \frac{\phi_2^0}{v_1}\bar{d}_{iL} d_{jR} \; m_{u_j} V_{u_j d_i}^* + H.c. \tag{24}$$

We use the formulae presented in Ref. [8]. The mass difference of a neutral meson and its antiparticle is written in terms of its SM and other contributions:

$$\Delta M_X = (\Delta M)_{X,SM} + (\Delta M)_{X,New} \tag{25}$$

where $\Delta M_X = \Delta M_K$, ΔM_{B_d}, ΔM_{B_s}, and $(\Delta M)_{X,SM}$ denotes the SM (one-loop) contribution, and $(\Delta M)_{X,New}$ is everything else. In our case, the latter comes from the flavor-changing ϕ_2^0 couplings. The resulting expression for the mass difference is then given by

$$(\Delta M)_{X,New} = \frac{G_F^2\, M_W^2}{6\pi^2}\, S_X \left[\bar{P}_2^{LR} C_2^{LR} + \bar{P}_1^{SLL}(C_1^{SLL} + C_1^{SRR})\right] \tag{26}$$

where the constant S_X includes strong-interaction effects, and the coefficients P include next-to-leading QCD corrections, while the functions C denote the Wilson coefficients of the OPE expansion for the relevant hadronic matrix elements.

Let us consider first case (I) of our model, i.e. $V_R = V_{CKM}$. Here the Wilson coefficients C_1^{SLL}, C_1^{SRR} are equal:

$$C_1^{SLL} = C_1^{SRR} = \frac{16\pi^2}{G_F^2 M_W^2} \left(\frac{r_X^{LL}}{v_1}\right)^2 \left[\frac{1}{m^2_{Re\phi_2^0}} - \frac{1}{m^2_{Im\phi_2^0}}\right], \tag{27}$$

and suppressed because the mass difference between $Re\phi_2^0$ and $Im\phi_2^0$ is small compared to their sum, whereas C_2^{LR} is of the form:

$$C_2^{LR} = \frac{16\pi^2}{G_F^2 M_W^2} \left(\frac{r_X^{LR}}{v_1}\right)^2 \left[\frac{1}{m^2_{Re\phi_2^0}} + \frac{1}{m^2_{Im\phi_2^0}}\right], \tag{28}$$

which has no such suppression. In case (I), the various r's in each system are also the same: $r_X^{LR} = r_X^{LL} = r_X^{RR} = r_X$, where

$$r_K = m_u V_{ud} V_{us} + m_c V_{cd} V_{cs} + m_t V_{td} V_{ts}, \tag{29}$$

$$r_{B_d} = m_u V_{ud} V_{ub} + m_c V_{cd} V_{cb} + m_t V_{td} V_{tb}, \tag{30}$$

$$r_{B_s} = m_u V_{us} V_{ub} + m_c V_{cs} V_{cb} + m_t V_{ts} V_{tb}. \tag{31}$$

We have also assumed for simplicity that all the V_{CKM} entries are real.

Obviously there are large contributions coming from those terms proportional to m_t or m_c. However, there is also a natural suppression for the C^{LL} and C^{RR} Wilson coefficients, because their contributions are proportional to the effective $\langle \phi_2^0 \phi_2^0 \rangle$ propagator, i.e. $m^{-2}(Re\phi_2^0) - m^{-2}(Im\phi_2^0)$. Whereas $Im\phi_2^0$ is a mass eigenstate, $Re\phi_2^0$ is not, but if f_3 and λ_4 are small in Eq. (17), then it is approximately so, and their combined contribution for $v_1^2 \ll v_R^2$ is naturally suppressed, i.e.

$$\frac{1}{(f_2 - f_1)v_R^2 - (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)v_1^2} - \frac{1}{(f_2 - f_1)v_R^2 - (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3)v_1^2} \simeq \frac{-2\lambda_3 v_1^2}{(f_2 - f_1)^2 v_R^4}. \tag{32}$$

This suppression persists even if f_3 and λ_4 are not neglected. We simply replace λ_3 by

$$\lambda_3 + \frac{2f_3\lambda_4 f_1 - f_3^2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) - \lambda_4^2\lambda_R}{\lambda_R(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) - f_1^2}. \tag{33}$$

This feature of our model would allow v_R to be at the TeV scale, without running into conflict with present data on $K - \bar{K}$ and $B - \bar{B}$ mixing as far as C^{LL} and C^{RR} are concerned. Unfortunately, this suppression does not work for C^{LR}, which is proportional to $m^{-2}(Re\phi_2^0) + m^{-2}(Im\phi_2^0)$. However, as we show below in case (II), the C^{LR} coefficients are further suppressed by light quark masses in the r's, which allows ϕ_2^0 to be lighter than 1 TeV.

In case (II), i.e. $V_R = 1$, the r values are related by $(r_X^{LR})^2 = r_X^{LL} r_X^{RR}$, with

$$r_K^{LL} = m_c V_{cd}, \quad r_K^{RR} = m_u V_{us}, \tag{34}$$

$$r_{B_d}^{LL} = m_t V_{td}, \quad r_{B_d}^{RR} = m_u V_{ub}, \tag{35}$$

$$r_{B_s}^{LL} = m_t V_{ts}, \quad r_{B_s}^{RR} = m_c V_{cb}. \tag{36}$$

From the above, it is clear that whereas C^{LR} is not suppressed by Eq. (32), it is much smaller than what it is in case (I), because of the smallness of r^{LR}.

As mentioned in Ref. [8], there are large theoretical uncertainties associated with these expressions. To make an estimate, we simply require the absolute value of the contribution of new physics to be less than the corresponding experimental value. In what follows we shall obtain bounds for the combination of parameters: $1/\Delta^2 = m^{-2}(Re\phi_2^0) - m^{-2}(Im\phi_2^0)$ and $1/\Sigma^2 = m^{-2}(Re\phi_2^0) + m^{-2}(Im\phi_2^0)$. Let us define: $\Sigma^2 = m_2^2/2$ and $1/\Delta^2 = \delta^2/m_2^4$, where m_2 is the approximate mass of $Re(\phi_2^0)$ or $Im(\phi_2^0)$, and δ^2 is a meassure of the splitting between their squared masses.

Using Eqs. (27) and (28), we obtain the following general expression:

$$\left(\frac{r_X^{LR}}{v_1}\right)^2 \frac{2P_2^{LR}}{m_2^2} + \left[\left(\frac{r_X^{LL}}{v_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{r_X^{RR}}{v_1}\right)^2\right] \frac{P_1^{SLL}\delta^2}{m_2^4} = \frac{3}{8S_X}\Delta M_X^{Exp}. \tag{37}$$

For the $K-\bar{K}$ system, $S_K = m_k\, F_K^2\, \eta_2\, \hat{B}_K$, with $F_K = 160$ MeV, $m_K = 498$ MeV, $\eta_2 = 0.57$ and $\hat{B}_K = 0.85$. At the scale $\mu = 2$ GeV, $\bar{P}_2^{LR} = 30.6$, $\bar{P}_1^{SLL} = -9.3$, $\Delta M_K^{Exp} = 3.48 \times 10^{-12}$ MeV. Notice that in case (I), both P_2^{LR} and C_2^{LR} dominate over the LL and RR contributions. Threfore the resulting bound is not sensitive to the parameter δ, and the bound on m_2 is given by

$$m_2 \geq 25 \text{ TeV} \tag{38}$$

For the $B-\bar{B}$ systems, we take the corresponding parameters from the Particle Data Group [9], so that for (B_d, B_s):

$$m_2 \geq 12(11) \text{ TeV} \tag{39}$$

These results are in agreement with [7].

In case (II), if we take $\delta = 0$ (i.e. only the LR contribution), we obtain a much smaller bound for the K system, i.e. $m_2 \geq 1.1$ TeV. However, for the B_d, and B_s systems, the same procedure yields the bounds $m_2 \geq 60(900)$ GeV, respectively. Thus for the B_d system, it seems more appropriate to consider $\delta \neq 0$, in which case the bound becomes: $m_2^2/\delta \geq 3.7$ TeV.

3.3 $b \to s\gamma$

To evaluate the contribution of (ϕ_2^+, ϕ_2^0) to $b \to s\gamma$, we consider the relevant terms in Eq. (22). For case (I), i.e. $V_R = V_{CKM}$, the important ones are

$$\frac{m_t}{v_1}|V_{tb}|^2(\phi_2^0\bar{b}_L + \phi_2^+\bar{t}_L)b_R + \frac{m_t}{v_1}V_{ts}^*V_{tb}(\phi_2^0\bar{s}_L + \phi_2^+\bar{c}_L)b_R + \frac{m_t}{v_1}V_{tb}^*V_{ts}(\phi_2^0\bar{b}_L + \phi_2^+\bar{t}_L)s_R + H.c. \quad (40)$$

For case (II), i.e. $V_R = 1$, they are

$$\frac{m_t}{v_1}V_{tb}^*(\phi_2^0\bar{b}_L + \phi_2^+\bar{t}_L)b_R + \frac{m_t}{v_1}V_{ts}^*(\phi_2^0\bar{s}_L + \phi_2^+\bar{c}_L)b_R + H.c. \quad (41)$$

The SM contribution (from W exchange) is of the form $\bar{s}_L\sigma_{\mu\nu}b_R$ which is classified [10] as O_7. Using the above interactions, there is only one such contribution coming from ϕ_2^0 exchange, i.e. $\bar{s}_Lb_R$ and $\bar{b}_Rb_L$, which is proportional to $V_{ts}^*m_t^2/v_1^2$ in both cases (I) and (II), assuming that $V_{tb} = 1$, which is of course a very good approximation. In contrast to the usual two-Higgs-doublet model, the ϕ_2^+ contribution is suppressed here because it is proportional to m_b. As for O_7', i.e. $\bar{s}_R\sigma_{\mu\nu}b_L$, both ϕ_2^0 and ϕ_2^+ have contributions proportional to $V_{ts}^*m_t^2/v_1^2$, but since the $b \to s\gamma$ rate is proportional to

$$|C_7|^2 + |C_7'|^2 = |A_{SM} + A_{\phi_2^0}|^2 + |A'_{\phi_2^0} + A'_{\phi_2^+}|^2, \quad (42)$$

the latter can be safely ignored. Using Ref. [10], we find

$$A_{SM} \sim \frac{3m_t^2}{m_W^2}[\frac{2}{3}F_1(x_t) + F_2(x_t)] \quad (43)$$

$$A_{\phi_2^0} \sim \frac{m_t^2}{m_{\phi_2^0}^2}[-\frac{1}{3}F_1(x_b)] \quad (44)$$

where $x_t = m_t^2/m_W^2$, $x_b = m_b^2/m_{\phi_2^0}^2$, and the functions $F_{1,2}$ are given by

$$F_1(x) = \frac{1}{12(x-1)^4}(x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 2 + 6x\ln x), \quad (45)$$

$$F_2(x) = \frac{1}{12(x-1)^4}(2x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x + 1 - 6x^2\ln x). \quad (46)$$

We now require the amplitude ratio $|A_{\phi_2^0}/A_{SM}|$ to be less than 10%, so that it is well within the experimental accuracy. This translates to an estimated lower bound for $m_{\phi_2^0}$ of about 200 GeV, as shown in Fig. 1.

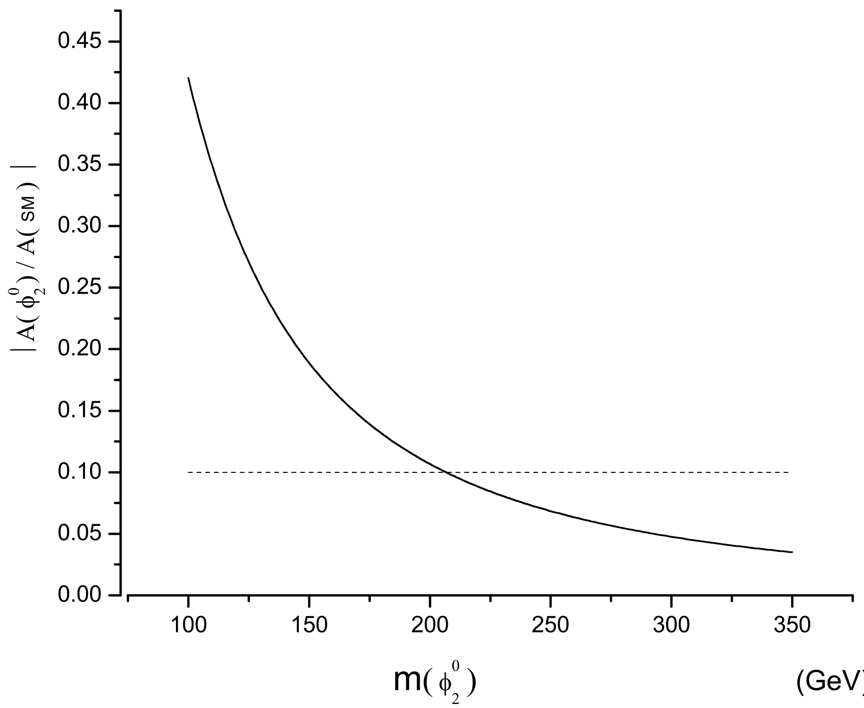

Figure 1: Plot of $|A_{\phi_2^0}/A_{SM}|$ vs $m_{\phi_2^0}$.

4 Conclusion

We have studied in this paper a simple nonsupersymmetric left-right extension of the standard model. The asymmetric Higgs sector of this model consists of one $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ bidoublet and one $SU(2)_R$ doublet [but no $SU(2)_L$ doublet]. With the addition of neutral fermion singlets, the inverse seesaw mechanism for neutrino mass is naturally implemented, suggesting that the $SU(2)_R$ breaking scale may be lowered to 1 TeV. We then analyzed the

unavoidable problem of flavor-changing couplings of the neutral Higgs bosons of this model and showed that in the limit of $v_2 = \langle \phi_2^0 \rangle = 0$, these effects are naturally suppressed in case (II) ($V_R = 1$) [but not in case (I) ($V_R = V_{CKM}$), which has the same constraint as other left-right models that the $SU(2)_R$ breaking scale is above 10 TeV.] From $K - \bar{K}$ and $B - \bar{B}$ mixing, we find $v_R = \langle \phi_R^0 \rangle$ to be consistent with less than about 1 TeV in case (II). From $b \to s\gamma$, we find $m_{\phi_2^0}$ to be above 200 GeV. The new particles of this model, i.e. $W_R^\pm$, Z', the heavy pseudo-Dirac neutral fermion of mass m_R from the pairing S_L with ν_R, and the heavy Higgs particles $Re\phi_R^0$ and (ϕ_2^+, ϕ_2^0), are all consistent with having masses below 1 TeV in case (II) and are potentially observable at the LHC.

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Appendix

With only the bidoublet Φ, our model exhibits an unavoidable $Z - Z'$ mixing term proportional to v_1^2, implying thus a very large value of v_R. This can be remedied by enlarging the scalar sector through the addition of another bidoublet X of $(B - L)/2 = -1$,

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1^- & \chi_2^0 \\ \chi_1^{--} & \chi_2^- \end{pmatrix} \sim (1, 2, 2, -1) \, , \tag{47}$$

and its corresponding dual $\tilde{X} = \sigma_2 X^* \sigma_2$. We list in this appendix the modifications resulting from its addition.

Vector-boson masses: Let the neutral components of Φ, Φ_R, and X acquire vacuum expectation values

$$\left\langle \phi^0_{1,2} \right\rangle = v_{1,2}\,, \quad \left\langle \phi^0_R \right\rangle = v_R\,, \quad \left\langle \chi^0_2 \right\rangle = v_3\,, \tag{48}$$

and denote the neutral gauge bosons associated with $SU(2)_{L,R}$ by $W^0_{L,R}$ and the $U(1)$ gauge boson by B, with $g_{L,R}$ and g' the gauge couplings for $SU(2)_{L,R}$ and $U(1)$ respectively. The resulting mass-squared matrix in the (W^0_R, W^0_L, B) basis is then given by

$$\mathcal{M}^2 = 2\begin{pmatrix} g_R^2(v_1^2+v_2^2+v_3^2+v_R^2) & -g_Lg_R(v_1^2+v_2^2-v_3^2) & -g'g_R(v_R^2+2v_3^2) \\ -g_Lg_R(v_1^2+v_2^2-v_3^2) & g_L^2(v_1^2+v_2^2+v_3^2) & -2g'g_Lv_3^2 \\ -g'g_R(v_R^2+2v_3^2) & -2g'g_Lv_3^2 & -g'g_R(v_R^2+4v_3^2) \end{pmatrix}. \tag{49}$$

The photon A, the neutral gauge boson Z of the SM, and the new Z' are then linear combinations, determined according to

$$\begin{pmatrix} W^0_R \\ W^0_L \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{R}\begin{pmatrix} A \\ Z \\ Z' \end{pmatrix}; \quad \mathcal{R} = e\begin{pmatrix} 1/g_R & t_W/g_R & -1/(g'c_W) \\ 1/g_L & -1/(t_Wg_L) & 0 \\ 1/g' & t_W/g' & 1/(g_Rc_W) \end{pmatrix}, \tag{50}$$

where $c_W = \cos\theta_W,\ t_W = \tan\theta_W$ and the weak-mixing angle θ_W and the proton charge e are defined by

$$\tan\theta_W = \frac{g'g_R/g_L}{\sqrt{g'^2+g_R^2}}\,, \qquad \frac{1}{e^2} = \frac{1}{g_R^2}+\frac{1}{g_L^2}+\frac{1}{g'^2}\,. \tag{51}$$

In terms of these fields, the above 3×3 mass-squared matrix is reduced to a 2×2 one, spanning only (Z, Z') with entries

$$\begin{aligned} m_Z^2 &= \frac{e^2}{2}\frac{(1+t_W^2)^2}{t_W^2}(v_1^2+v_2^2+v_3^2)\,; \\ m_{Z'}^2 &= \frac{e^2}{2}\frac{g_R^4(v_1^2+v_2^2+v_3^3+v_R^2)+2g'^2g_R^2(v_R^2+2v_3^2)+g'^4(v_R^2+4v_3^2)}{(c_Wg'g_R)^2}\,; \\ \Delta_Z &= -\frac{e^2}{2}\frac{1+t_W^2}{c_Wt_Wg'g_R}\left[g_R^2(v_1^2+v_2^2-v_3^2)-2g'^2v_3^2\right], \end{aligned} \tag{52}$$

where Δ_Z is the $Z-Z'$ mixing term. For the charged vector bosons, the analogous mass terms are

$$m_{W_L}^2 = \frac{1}{2}g_L^2(v_1^2+v_2^2+v_3^2)\,;$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{W_R}^2 &= \frac{1}{2} g_R^2 (v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 + v_R^2)\,; \\ \Delta_W &= -\frac{1}{2} g_L g_R v_1 v_2\,. \end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

Note that the ρ parameter is one at tree-level, i.e. $m_{W_L}^2 = c_W^2 m_Z^2$, in the absence of mixing, i.e. $\Delta_W = \Delta_Z = 0$. This can be achieved by taking $v_2 \ll v_1$ as already discussed in the text, and requiring

$$v_3^2 = \frac{v_1^2 + v_2^2}{1 + 2g'^2/g_R^2} \simeq \frac{v_1^2}{1 + 2g'^2/g_R^2} \equiv u^2 v_1^2 \quad \xrightarrow{g_L = g_R} \quad (1 - 2\sin^2\theta_W) v_1^2\,. \tag{54}$$

Without this cancellation from X, Δ_Z would have been unacceptably large.

Scalar potential: With the addition of X, more terms occur in the Higgs potential:

$$\begin{aligned} V_X &= m_X^2 \mathrm{Tr} X^\dagger X + f_1' \left|\det X\right|^2 + f_2' \left|\mathrm{Tr}\Phi^\dagger X\right|^2 + f_3' \left|\mathrm{Tr}\tilde{\Phi}^\dagger X\right|^2 \\ &+ f_4' \left[\left(\mathrm{Tr}\Phi^\dagger X\right)\left(\mathrm{Tr}X^\dagger\tilde{\Phi}\right) + \mathrm{H.c.}\right] + f_5' \left(\mathrm{Tr}X^\dagger X\right)^2 + f_6' \left(\mathrm{Tr}\Phi^\dagger\Phi\right)\left(\mathrm{Tr}X^\dagger X\right) \\ &+ f_7' \left[(\det\Phi)\left(\mathrm{Tr}X^\dagger X\right) + \mathrm{H.c.}\right] + f_8' \left|\Phi_R\right|^2 \left(\mathrm{Tr}X^\dagger X\right) + f_9' \mathrm{Tr}\left(\Phi^\dagger X X^\dagger \Phi\right) \\ &+ f_{10}' \left[\mathrm{Tr}(\Phi^\dagger X \tilde{\Phi}^\dagger X) + \mathrm{H.c.}\right] + f_{11}' \left[\tilde{\Phi}_R^\dagger \Phi^\dagger X \Phi_R + \mathrm{H.c.}\right] + f_{12}' \mathrm{Tr}(\Phi^\dagger \Phi X^\dagger X) \\ &+ f_{13}' \mathrm{Tr}(X^\dagger X)^2 + f_{14}' \Phi_R^\dagger X^\dagger X \Phi_R\,, \end{aligned} \tag{55}$$

where $\tilde{\Phi}_R = i\sigma_2 \Phi_R^*$. The full potential is then $V \to V + V_X$.

The minimum value of V, which we denote by V_0, occurs when the various neutral fields are set equal to their corresponding vacuum expectation values:

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= m_R^2 v_R^2 + m^2 (v_1^2 + v_2^2) + 2\mu^2 v_1 v_2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_R v_R^4 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1 (v_1^2 + v_2^2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2 (v_1^4 + v_2^4) \\ &+ \lambda_3 v_1^2 v_2^2 + 2\lambda_4 (v_1^2 + v_2^2) v_1 v_2 + f_1 v_1^2 v_R^2 + f_2 v_2^2 v_R^2 + 2 f_3 v_1 v_2 v_R^2 \\ &+ m_X^2 v_3^2 + f_9' v_1^2 v_3^2 + 2 f_7' v_1 v_2 v_3^2 + f_{12}' v_2^2 v_3^2 + f_6' (v_1^2 + v_2^2) v_3^2 + f_{13}' v_3^4 \\ &+ f_5 v_3^4 + 2 f_{11}' v_1 v_3 v_R^2 + f_{14}' v_3^2 v_R^2 + f_8' v_3^2 v_R^2\,, \end{aligned} \tag{56}$$

where $v_{R,1,2,3}$ satisfy

$$0 = v_1[m^2 + f_1 v_R^2 + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) v_1^2 + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_3) v_2^2 + 3\lambda_4 v_1 v_2] + v_2(\mu^2 + f_3 v_R^2 + \lambda_4 v_2^2)$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& +v_3[(f_6' + f_9')v_1v_3 + f_7'v_2v_3 + f_{11}'v_R^2]\,; \\
0 &= v_2[m^2 + f_2v_R^2 + (\lambda_1+\lambda_2)v_2^2 + (\lambda_1+\lambda_3)v_1^2 + 3\lambda_4v_1v_2] + v_1(\mu^2 + f_3v_R^2 + \lambda_4v_1^2) \\
& +v_3[(f_6' + f_{12}')v_2v_3 + f_7'v_1v_3]\,; \\
0 &= v_R(m_R^2 + \lambda_Rv_R^2 + f_1v_1^2 + f_2v_2^2 + 2f_3v_1v_2) + v_3[(f_8' + f_{14}')v_Rv_3 + 2f_{11}'v_1v_R]\,; \\
0 &= v_3[m_X^2 + (f_6' + f_9')v_1^2 + 2f_7'v_1v_2 + (f_{12}' + f_6')v_2^2 + 2(f_{13}' + f_5')v_3^2 \\
& +(f_{14}' + f_8')v_R^2] + f_{11}'v_1v_R^2\,. \qquad (57)
\end{aligned}
$$

Let us define

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
z_1 = f_1 + uf_{11}'\,, & z_2 = f_{11}' + u(f_8' + f_{14}')\,, \\
z_3 = f_6' + f_9' + 2(f_5 + f_{13}')u^2\,, & z_4 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + u^2(f_6' + f_9')\,, \\
z_5 = f_{12}' - f_9' - (2f_{13}' - f_1')u^2\,, & z_6 = uf_{14}' + f_{11}'\,.
\end{array} \qquad (58)
$$

Using this notation, the vacuum expectation values have the following solution with $v_2 \ll v_1$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
v_2 &\simeq \frac{-[\mu^2 + f_3v_R^2 + (\lambda_4 + u^2f_7')v_1^2]v_1}{m^2 + f_2v_R^2 + [\lambda_1 + \lambda_3 + u^2(f_6' + f_{12}')]v_1^2}\,, \\
v_1^2 &= \frac{m_R^2z_1 - \lambda_Rm^2}{\lambda_Rz_4 - z_1(z_1 + uz_2)}\,, \\
v_R^2 &= \frac{-m_R^2z_4 + m^2(z_1 + uz_2)}{\lambda_Rz_4 - z_1(z_1 + uz_2)}\,, \qquad (59)
\end{aligned}
$$

where $u = g_R/\sqrt{g_R^2 + 2g'^2}$ was introduced in (54), and v_3 is determined by that same equation. In order for (57) to be consistent with (54), the parameters in the potential must also satisfy

$$
um_X^2[z_1(z_1 + uz_2) - z_4\lambda_R] = m^2[z_2(z_1 + uz_2) - uz_3\lambda_R] + m_R^2(uz_1z_3 - z_2z_4)\,. \qquad (60)
$$

There are many ways to obtain the desired hierarchy,

$$
v_R \gg v_1 \sim v_3 \gg v_2\,. \qquad (61)
$$

For example, let $m_R \gg m, \mu$ and $|f_3|, |z_1| \ll 1$; then $v_R^2 \simeq m_R^2/\lambda_R$, $v_1^2 \simeq (z_1/z_4)v_R^2$, and $v_2 \simeq -(f_3/f_2)v_1$.

field	$(\text{mass})^2$
χ_1^{++}	$-v_R^2 z_6/u$
χ_1^+	$-v_R^2 z_6/u$
ϕ_2^+	$v_R^2(f_2 - z_1)$
$(-s_\alpha\phi_1^+ + c_\alpha\chi_2^+)$	$-2v_R^2 f'_{11}/s_{2\alpha}$
$Re\phi_R^0$	$2\lambda_R v_R^2$
$Im\phi_2^0,\ Re\phi_2^0$	$v_R^2(f_2 - z_1)$
$Im(-s_\alpha\phi_1^0 + c_\alpha\chi_2^0),\ Re(-s_\alpha\phi_1^0 + c_\alpha\chi_2^0)$	$-2v_R^2 f'_{11}/s_{2\alpha}$
$Re(c_\alpha\phi_1^0 + s_\alpha\chi_2^0)$	$-2v_1^2[(c_\alpha z_1 + s_\alpha z_2)^2/\lambda_R - (s_\alpha^2 z_3 + c_\alpha^2 z_4)]$

Table 1: Physical mass eigenstates and their corresponding masses in the model containing X. We have ignored corrections of order v_1/v_R and v_2/v_1; the various parameters are constrained by the requirement that all masses squared must be positive.

In the limit $v_2 = 0$, the (unnormalized) would-be Goldstone fields associated with the Z , Z' , W_R^+ and W_L^+ vector bosons are, respectively,

$$\begin{aligned} G &= Im(c_\alpha\phi_1^0 + s_\alpha\chi_2^0)\,; \\ G' &= Im\left[\phi_R^0 - s_{2\alpha}\epsilon\left(u\phi_1^0 - \chi_2^0\right)\right]\,; \\ G_R^+ &= \phi_R^+ + \epsilon\left(u\chi_1^+ - \phi_2^+\right)\,; \\ G_L^+ &= c_\alpha\phi_1^+ + s_\alpha\chi_2^+\,; \end{aligned} \tag{62}$$

where

$$\epsilon = \frac{v_1}{v_R}\,; \qquad s_\alpha = \sin\alpha, \quad c_\alpha = \cos\alpha, \quad s_{2\alpha} = \sin 2\alpha; \quad \tan\alpha\ = u\,. \tag{63}$$

The physical scalars and their corresponding masses can be obtained from the potential in a straightforward manner: there is a single doubly-charged field, 3 singly charged fields and 6 (real) neutral fields. In obtaining the various expressions we have assumed (61). The results are presented in Table 1: they indicate that the field $Re(c_\alpha\phi_1^0 + s_\alpha\chi_2^0)$ has a mass $O(v_1)$ and plays the role of the SM Higgs boson; the other physical scalars have masses of order v_R.

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